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Poetic Recess

COTTAGE COURTSHIP.

[BY MISS LANDON.

Now out upon this smiling,
No smile shall meet his sight;
And a word of gay reviling
Is all he'll hear to-night.
For he'll hold my smiles too lightly,
If he always sees me smile;
He'll think they shine more brightly
When I have frowned awhile.

'Tis not kindness keeps a lover,
He must feel the chains he wears;
All the sweet enchantment's over,
When he has no anxious cares.
The heart would seem too common,
If he thought that heart his own;
Ah! the empire of a woman
Is still in the unknown.

Let change without a reason,
Make him never feel secure;
For it is an April season
That a lover must endure.
They are all of them so faithless,
Their torment is your gain;
Would you keep your own heart scathless,
Be the one to give the pain.

BANKING MATTERS.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Committee of Finance, to whom was referred the following Resolution, to wit: "*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance take into consideration the expediency of authorising the Public Treasurer to issue Stock, bearing an interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, and dispose of the same at the best possible price, in or out of the State, provided it can be effected at par, to such amount as may be necessary to pay the balance of the subscription of the State to the Bank of the State, or the expediency of relinquishing the right to take the amount of Stock in the Bank of the State, which is unpaid for;" having, according to order, had the same under consideration,

REPORT:

The power to regulate the currency in any State or community, is one of the highest prerogatives of Sovereignty; and the exercise of it involves considerations deeply interesting to all concerned.

By the Constitution of the United States, the power of coining money and regulating the value of all coin, either foreign or domestic, is delegated exclusively to the Congress of the United States.

It is obvious that the framers of the Constitution, and the people who adopted it, intended that the value of coin should form the standard by which the currency of the country should be tested and regulated.

In all commercial countries, it has been found necessary and expedient to introduce, as a component part of the circulating medium, a certain portion of convertible paper, the value of which depends on its being the legitimate representative of, and convertable into, coin, at the pleasure of the holder.

Without derogating from the absolute authority of the Congress of the United States to regulate the currency, by fixing an uniform standard of value to the coins in use, the several States have, by granting Bank Charters, authorised the issuing and circulation of notes, which, purporting to represent coin, enter into and form a part of the general currency, and are estimated according to their ascertained convertibility into coin.

In the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, incorporating the Bank of the State of North-Carolina, it is believed that such limitations, restrictions, and penalties, are prescribed, as will insure the prompt convertibility of the notes issued by it into coin, at the option of the holders of them, and their final redemption, in like manner, on the expiration of the charter.

In the provisions of the General Assembly, not only to provide, as far as may be in their power, a sound currency, but to afford to the people of the State, in their agricultural and commercial pursuits, such facilities of employing money as those pursuits reasonably require.

The capital assigned to the Bank of the State of North Carolina is one million and five hundred thousand dollars—of which two-fifths, or six hundred thousand dollars, were reserved to the State; the other three-fifths, or nine hundred thousand dollars, were open for individuals and other subscribers: The latter have been taken; and the instalments have been paid with great punctuality; while of the former, but one thousand five hundred shares, equal to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, have been taken and paid for in behalf of the State. The want of means wherewith to pay the instalments required by the Act, prevented the Public Treasurer from taking and paying for a larger amount.

The Committee are here met by the questions growing out of the Resolution referred to them: "Is it expedient to obtain, on the credit of the State, the means requisite for paying the instalments on all the shares reserved to the State in the Bank of the State of North-Carolina; and, if it be expedient, on what terms can adequate means for that purpose be procured?"

It has already been remarked that it is the duty of the General Assembly to provide facilities for encouraging and fostering the agricultural and commercial interests of the State; and it would not be deemed unreasonable to expect the performance of this duty, even at some expense of public treasure, if the sum of benefit to the public justifies such expenditure.

It is believed, by the Committee, that full payment on the balance of the shares reserved to the State, would enable the Bank to establish other branches and agencies in sections of the State not already supplied with capital, and to give additional facilities to the lawful pursuits of our citizens.

As a measure of *Finance*, it recommends itself to the favor of the General Assembly, by the consideration that the Bank is now organized, and in successful operation, and can employ the additional capital, which will be supplied by the payment to be made by the State, to the increased accommodation of the public, and profit of the State, and other stockholders, without inducing but little, if any, additional expense, by means of such increased capital.

The Committee herewith submit a Statement of the condition of the Bank, made up to the twenty-ninth day of November last. The principal Bank commenced its operations on the tenth day of September; and the branches, at Newbern and Tarborough, on the fifth day of November. It will be seen, from the operations of the Bank, during that short period, that they give assurances of a fair, reasonable, and adequate profit to the owners of the Stock; and that an average profit of at least seven per cent. on the capital may be safely relied on.

At whatever rate of interest, *less* than the dividends of profits on the capital of the Bank, funds required to entitle the State to the shares of stock reserved and unpaid for, can be had, will be so much clear gain or *profit* to the State.

It is believed that the creation of a stock, bearing five per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and not redeemable until after the expiration of the charter of the Bank, will afford sufficient inducement to capitalists to invest money in it. Other States have experienced no difficulty in procuring loans, at the like rate of interest, on their plighted faith to provide for the punctual payment of the interest at fixed and regular periods, at places convenient to their creditors—and for the final payment and redemption of the principal of such loans or debt. Besides the *general* guarantee which it is proposed to give, on the part of the State, for the payment of the interest and principal of the debt contemplated to be contracted for her benefit, a *specific* pledge of all the stock now owned, or which may hereafter be owned, by the State, in the capital of the Bank of the State, will constitute the most unquestionable security for the faithful and entire discharge of that debt.

The postponement of the redemption of the principal of the debt, until the expiration of the charter of the Bank, while it will serve to enhance the value of the debt, and render it more desirable to capitalists, will enable the State to reimburse it out of the dividends of the capital stock of the Bank, without the imposition of any burthen, however slight, on the people; or any appropriation, however small, from the Public Treasury.

The Committee have arrived at the conclusion, that it is expedient, both for the extension of Banking facilities to the people, and the improvement of the finances of the State, that provision should be made, by law, for the full payment of the shares in the Bank, reserved to the State; and that it is practicable to effect that object in the mode proposed in this Report. They have embodied their views on this important subject, in a Bill accompanying this Report, entitled "A Bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State, in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina;" and most respectfully recommend that the same be passed into a law.

On the other branch of the inquiry, with which the Committee is charged, by the resolution referred to them, they beg leave to remark, that it is perfectly certain that the ordinary sources of revenue will not enable the State to pay for the shares of stock reserved to it in the charter referred to, at any time previous to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, when the privilege of the State, in that regard, will determine, by the express limitation of the Act.

The Committee believe that the plan submitted by them in this Report, and the accompanying Bill, *is that alone* by which the State can avail herself of the important privilege reserved to her by the charter of the Bank; and that, if it be expedient to adopt that plan at *any* time, it is proper and right to adopt it at *this* time.

But, should the views presented by the Committee not be sustained by the General Assembly, they would respectfully recommend that the privilege reserved to the State of taking the whole number of shares set apart for her, under the Act establishing the Bank aforesaid, be forthwith relinquished by law—to the end that that portion of the capital of the Bank, which is now merely *nominal*, may be taken by individual citizens of the State; and thereby become *real* and effective.

All which is submitted.

AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.

From the National Intelligencer of December 19.

Mr. Tyler, in behalf of the Committee of Finance, yesterday presented to the Senate a Report on the subject of the Bank of the United States. It was read at the Clerk's table, chiefly by Mr. T., and occupied, in the reading, nearly three hours. It will be found to be a highly interesting paper, and we shall seize the earliest opportunity to display it in our columns.

Meanwhile, we anticipate the reader's perusal of the whole of it, by a brief sketch of its contents:

The Committee of Finance, it will be remembered, were instructed to sit during the recess for the purpose of examining into the condition of the Bank. For this purpose, they repaired to Philadelphia on the 13th of September, and proceeded forthwith to perform the duty with which they were charged. In pursuit of their object, the Report says, every facility was afforded to them by the officers of the institution. No hesitation or reluctance was manifested to furnish any book or paper which they wished to examine. Every avenue of information was thrown open to them; and, if there be any defect or failure in the developments which the Committee present, it must be considered the fault of the Committee alone. The inquiries of the Committee were not prosecuted back further than the year 1820, when the celebrated Report of a Committee was made to the House of Representatives, and acted upon by that body. The action of the House seemed to preclude re-investigation of transactions anterior to that date, and the Committee confined themselves, therefore, to the allegations against the management of the Bank, which have been subsequently made.

The first charge into which the Committee inquired was that of violations of the charter, and other abuses in the constitution and functions of *the Exchange Committee*. To this charge they felt it to be the duty of the Committee to pay more attention, because it was formally enrolled in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Taney, among *his* reasons for removing the deposites of the public moneys from the Bank. Proceeding thus from a high officer of the Government, the Committee considered this charge to demand the fullest investigation. They examined it accordingly, and took testimony of the Government Directors, as well as Officers of the Bank, as to the rise, progress, and operations, of this Committee. In the whole matter the Committee discover any thing but cause for censure on the government of the Bank; concluding, on the contrary, that the operations of the Exchange Committee have been legal, advantageous to the Bank, and convenient to the public.

The next allegation against the Bank, which the Committee examined, was that of the substitution of *Branch drafts* for the notes of the Bank; in regard to which charges, also, the Committee acquit the Bank of all censure.

The next charge which they examine, is that which touches the payment of *the three per cent. stock*, which the Committee examined with the greatest care, because of its having been solemnly preferred by the President of the United States, in his published address to his Cabinet on the occasion of his avowing his determination to remove the deposites, as a violation of the charter, &c. The Committee were equally unsuccessful, in this branch of their investigation, in detecting any violation of the charter, or dereliction of duty, on the part of the Bank.

The next point investigated by the Committee, was *the safety of the public money* in the Bank, and the general solvency of the institution. In the course of their examination on this point, the Committee make the following statement of the actual liabilities and resources of the Bank, which, as it may be of use to our mercantile and political readers both, we have, with some care, transcribed at large:

LIABILITIES ON NOVEMBER 1st, 1834.

Notes in circulation,	$15,968,731 90
Deposite to the credit of the Treasury,	429,465 07
Deposite Public Offices,	1,837,168 66
Private Deposites,	6,741,752 24
Capital Stock,	35,000,000 00
Total liabilities,	$59,977,117 87

RESOURCES.

To meet the above, the Bank has the following resources, viz:

Discounts,	$34,867,828 24
Mortgages,	87,591 29
Domestic Bills,	11,086,373 07
Foreign Bills,	2,727,782 11
Real Estate,	3,024,788 45
Due from State Banks,	437,102 80
Specie,	15,910,945 31
Total resources,	$67,091,511 26
Showing a surplus of resources, over liabilities, of	$7,954,393 49

After making this very satisfactory statement of the affairs of the Bank, adverting to the manner in which its credit had been assailed, and by the Government too, (the largest partner in the Bank,) the Committee say that it is in the highest degree questionable whether any other institution could have withstood such a systematic assault, much less have prospered under it.—The result of which, as evinced by the above statement, only shows (the Committee say) how deep-rooted was the public confidence in the solvency of the institution, and how high the opinion entertained of the ability with which its affairs have been administered.

The Report next proceeds to take up, and treat at large, each of the other particular points on which the conduct of the Bank has at any time, or from any respectable quarter, been implicated—giving ample testimony in each case, to sustain the conclusions at which the Committee had arrived. These points were too numerous to be stated in detail from memory, but we may enumerate as the most paramount, the following:

The case of the *protested French Bill* of exchange, in which the course adopted by the Bank to bring the question before a judicial tribunal, for a fair and legal decision, is approved and sustained by the Committee, as well as the just right of the Bank to damages on the Bill in question.

The allegations against the Bank of having *multiplied its Branches* for the purpose of influencing public sentiment: Showing, from authentic documents, that the Bank had established Branches only where the business of the community had justified it: that in many of these cases, the influence of the highest public characters had been disregarded for years, where the creation of Branches had been refused—especially in the case of Nashville—and thirty or forty cases, we should think, in various States, are particularized, in which the establishment of Branches has been refused to the present day, though pressed by great numbers of the most respectable citizens, because the business of those places did not warrant them; and, from the facts exhibited, the Report expresses the opinion that, so far from establishing Branches where they were not needed by the commerce of the community, if the Bank had yielded to the urgent solicitations from all quarters, it would have established them *ad infinitum*.

The charge of *lending money to Members of Congress*, and other public men, for political purposes, it shows to be unsustained by any evidence, and wholly futile.

Loans to Editors, in which it gives a mass of detail, showing the groundlessness of much of the slang of the day on that subject.

There are many other points, of a minor character, occupying a large space in the Report, on most of which the conduct of the Bank is shown to have been perfectly correct, and some in which it is disapproved.

The reading of the Report having been finished, Mr. Tyler moved that it be printed; when

Mr. Benton rose, and, with much vehemence, and at considerable length, controverted the correctness of some of the statements, which he pronounced false.

Mr. Tyler replied, and averred, in the most solemn manner, the truth of every tittle of the Report: all the statements of which, he said, were founded on documents (submitted with the Report) which could not lie.

Having thus briefly run our hand over the keys of the Report, it may be proper to state, in conclusion, that it is understood that the investigation into the affairs of the Bank was mainly conducted by Messrs. Tyler and Mangum, with the occasional attendance and aid of the other members of the Committee. The two gentlemen whom we have named, have, we believe, given the greater part of their time, since the last adjournment of Congress, to this important subject. The Report, we understand, was drawn up by Mr. Tyler.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

[COMPILED EXCLUSIVELY FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.]

Wednesday, December 24, 1834.

SENATE.

Bill presented—By Mr. Wyche, to suspend for time the operations of the Act prohibiting the circulation of due bills and notes under five dollars. This bill passed its first reading.

The resolution relating to the distribution of Military Tactics; and the bill giving further time for the paying in of entry money; were read the third time, and ordered to be enrolled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Guinn, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported against legislating on the subject of turning the road from Lincolnton to Rutherfordton. Concurred in.

Mr. Brummell, from the Balloting Committee for Counsellors of State, reported that Henry Skinner, of Perquimons; Peter H. Dilliard, of Rockingham; George Williamson, of Caswell; Daniel Turner, of Warren; Allen Rogers, Sr., of Wake; Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville; and William S. Ashe, of New Hanover county, had each received a majority of the whole number of votes, and were duly elected.

Bills presented—By Mr. Tatham, a bill supplemental to an Act passed at the last session, entitled "An Act to improve the State road from the bank of the Tuckaseege river, by the way of Franklin, to the Georgia line." By Mr. Brandon, a bill to authorise the appointment of two Surveyors in the County of Anson. These bills were read the first time, and passed.

Mr. Outlaw presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Whereas Christmas is a day observed by all Christian people:

Be it therefore resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing that when the two Houses adjourn, they adjourn to meet on Friday next at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Lyon,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to examine the law relative to the duty of Grand Jurors, and see whether or not it would be expedient to change the laws so as not to make it their duty to return persons for small assaults, when there was no injury done on either side; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The bill to repeal an Act to alter the name of Kinston, passed in 1833, was read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, chartered by the Act of 1833, was read the second time; when Mr. Potter moved to strike out the first section of the bill; which motion was negatived, by a vote of 70 to 54.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Long in the Chair, on the bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State; and, after some time spent in discussion, the Chairman reported the bill to the House, with sundry amendments; when, on motion of Mr. Craige, it was ordered to lie on the table, be printed, and made the order of the day for Friday.

Neither House sat on Thursday the 25th, it being Christmas-Day.

Friday, December 26, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Moye submitted a resolution that, for the residue of the session, the Senate will meet at 9 A. M. and sit until 4 P. M.; which was laid on the table.

Mr. M'Williams submitted a resolution for an appropriation of 500 dollars, from the Internal Improvement Fund, to construct a canal from the head of Goose creek, in Beaufort county, to a described point on Jones' Bay. Referred.

Mr. Hogan submitted the following resolution, which was read the first time:

Resolved, That if the right to instruct Senators in Congress exists in our form of Government, it belongs to the People in their Sovereign capacity. They have a right to meet in their primary assemblies, to consider of great questions of National Policy, to modify any instructions this Legislature may give to Senators in Congress, or to give new and different instructions, any thing this Legislature can do to the contrary notwithstanding.

Bill presented—By Mr. Brittain, for the better regulation of the Militia of Macon county. Read the first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. King presented the following resolutions, which were read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation from the Literary Fund, for the purpose of draining a part of the marsh or swamp lands now appropriated by law to the Literary Fund.

Resolved, further, That said Committee be instructed to report a bill directing the manner in which said lands shall be disposed of when drained, and the purposes to which the proceeds shall be applied.

The following bills passed their third reading, and were ordered to be engrossed: To incorporate the Montgomery Gold Mining Company; to incorporate the Tuckaleech Smoky Mountain Turnpike Company; to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State on the capital stock of the Bank chartered by the Act of 1833, to establish the Bank of the State of North Carolina; granting further time to perfect titles to lands within this State; to incorporate the North Carolina Gold Mining Company; altering the time of holding the County Courts of Buncombe and Yancey, and for other purposes; to authorise the Northampton Blues to draw on the Adjutant General for a stand of arms; to incorporate Spring Vale Academy; to incorporate Mallard Creek Classical School, in Mecklenburg.

Bills presented—By Mr. Guinn, a bill [illegible] concerning the discovery of mines in this State. By Mr. Clarke, a bill to authorise the several County Courts to appoint one or more Surveyors, in their discretion, for each county. By Mr. [illegible], a bill to attach the militia of the county of [illegible] to the 15th Brigade. By Mr. Henry, a bill relative to the hands called to work on the State road leading from the Old Fort, in Burke county, to Asheville. By Mr. Weaver, a bill for the preservation of the public buildings in the county of Buncombe, and for the improvement of the town of Asheville. By Mr. King, a bill to incorporate Poplar Grove Academy, in the County of Iredell, and to appoint the Trustees thereof. These bills were read the first time, and passed.

The bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, was, on motion of Mr. Kittrell, ordered to be recommitted to a Select Committee, composed of one member from each Congressional District of the State. Said committee consists of Messrs. Kittrell, Barringer, Weaver, Waugh, Cotten, Poindexter, Haywood, Dudley, Pugh, Bragg, Norcom, Whitfield, and Smallwood. The committee have leave to sit during the business hours of the House.

The bill to repeal and amend part of the 3rd section of an Act, passed in 1833, directing the manner in which Constables shall be appointed in this State, was read the second time, amended, and passed, and, on motion of Mr. Guinn, referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Guinn, Clark, Smallwood, R. Jones, and Gorrell.

Mr. Matthews moved that the House do now proceed to the consideration of the resolution heretofore submitted by him, proposing that the two Houses adjourned *sine die* on the 27th instant; which was refused, by a vote of 59 to 49.

Saturday, December 27, 1834.

SENATE.

The bill appointing commissioners to lay off a road from Morganton, in Burke, by Burnsville and Barnett's Station, to the Tennessee line, was amended, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Received from his Excellency the Governor a communication on the subject of providing a room for the accommodation of the Supreme Court; which was read and sent to the Senate, with a proposition to refer it to a Joint Select Committee, and informing that Messrs. Fleming, Montcastle, Graham, Haywood, and Moulder, form the committee on the part of this House.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Guinn, a bill amendatory of an Act, passed at the present session, entitle "An Act granting to persons therein named certain lands for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Franklin in Macon county." By Mr. Candler, a bill to repeal the 5th section of an Act entitled "An Act concerning the Wardens of the Poor of the County of Lincoln." By Mr. Tatham, a bill authorising the entry of the unsurveyed lands acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians. These bills were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Smallwood, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the bill to repeal and amend part of the 3rd section of the Act of 1833, directing the manner of electing Constables, reported the same, with an amendment; and the bill, as amended, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Guinn, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the bill to repeal the second section of the Act of 1833, making additional compensation to the Secretary, reported the same with an amendment; and the bill, as amended, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Kittrell, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, reported an entire substitute for the said bill; which was accepted by the House. Mr. Outlaw then moved to strike out of said bill the clause providing for the election of Governor of the State by the free white men thereof; which was negatived by a vote of 94 to 25. Mr. Matthews moved to strike out the clause to continue borough representation; which was decided in the negative by a vote of 68 to 60. Mr. Baker moved an amendment, authorising the Convention to change the seat of Government; which was rejected by a vote of 108 to 19. Mr. Smallwood submitted an amendment, providing that the election of the Judges of the Superior and Supreme Courts be vested in the people; which was rejected by a vote of 103 to 22. Mr. Taylor submitted an amendment, providing that no lawyer, pleading under license, shall be a member of either branch of the Legislature; which was rejected by a vote of 111 to 20. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill the second time, and decided in the affirmative—66 to 64.

Monday, December 29, 1834.

SENATE.

Bills presented—By Mr. Caldwell, to incorporate the Mountain Island Gold Mining Company. Read three times and ordered to be engrossed.—By Mr. Beard, to emancipate Waller. Read the first time, and passed.

The Senate then entered upon the orders of the day, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill to make an appropriation for completing the Capitol in the city of Raleigh; which, being read the second time, was ordered, on motion of Mr. Winborn, to be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Holmes, Edwards, Wilson, Montgomery of Orange, and Sawyer, with instructions to inquire whether any alteration can be made in the plan of the Capitol, which will prevent the expenditure of public money to complete it; what will be the probable cost of the same; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, the bill [illegible] limiting the power of Courts in [illegible] ments for contempts, [illegible] taken up, [illegible] third reading, was rejected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Poindexter, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of altering the law to punish white persons by whipping, and establishing a Penitentiary, reported that it is inexpedient at this time to legislate upon the subject.—Concurred in.

Mr. Barringer, from the same Committee, to whom was referred a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of providing by a *general law* for the punishment of all breaches of trust, reported unfavorably on the subject.

Mr. Macklin, from the Balloting Committee for four Trustees of the University, reported that William A. Graham, Henry S. Clark, and Owen Holmes, were duly elected, and that no other person had received the requisite majority.

Mr. Masterson presented the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Wednesday:

Resolved, as the opinion of this General Assembly, That any Act by which the Congress of the United States shall give the public lands to the States in which they are situated, or any Act by which the minimum price at which these lands are now sold shall be reduced, would seriously affect the prosperity of all the old States, and do great injustice to those States by whom they were originally ceded to the Confederacy.

Resolved, further, as the opinion of this General Assembly, That, the public debt having been extinguished, and the object for which the cession of the respective portions of the public domain by the States which originally held them, having thus been accomplished, such distribution of the public lands, or the proceeds thereof, ought to be made among the States of the Union, as shall be proportioned to the respective sacrifices and expenditures incurred by them in support of the United States, or, at least, in proportion to their federal population.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. L. A. Gwyn presented a resolution, proposing that the Legislature adjourn *sine die* on Monday next; which was adopted—ayes 59, noes [illegible].

Mr. Harris presented the following resolution:

Whereas a report is in circulation highly injurious to the reputation of Robert Potter, a sitting member from Granville county, and derogatory to the dignity of this House, touching his conduct since he took his seat as a member of this House:

Therefore,

Resolved, That a Select Committee of Five be appointed to investigate the matter, and report the facts to this House; and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to examine persons on oath.

The said resolution was read and adopted, and Messrs. Poindexter, Dockery, Alison, Hoke, and Dudley, appointed to constitute said committee.

The House now took up the order of the day, being the resolutions introduced by Mr. Craige, declaring the office of Attorney General of this State *vacant*; when General Saunders appeared and was heard at the bar of the House in vindication of his right to hold the appointment; after which the House adjourned, without taking any question on the resolutions.

Tuesday, December 30, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Moye of Pitt, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably on the petition referred to them, praying the passage of an Act to alter the dividing line between the counties of Montgomery and Moore. Concurred in.

The bill to give further time for paying in entry money, passed its last reading, and was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Lockhart presented a bill to incorporate the Northampton Manufacturing Company; which was read the first time, and passed.

Mr. Hogan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the following bills, which were read the first time and passed: To amend the several Acts heretofore passed to vest the right of electing Sheriffs in the free white men of this State, and to prescribe the mode of their qualification—[changes the mode of taking sheriffs' bonds.] Amendatory of the Usury Laws—[exempts persons lending at the rate of more than 6 per cent. from forfeiture or penalty, and entitles them to recover the principal, with 6 per cent. interest.] Supplemental to the several Acts giving the Superior Courts exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of divorce—[prescribes cases in which courts shall grant divorces.]

Mr. Lockhart, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill in addition and supplemental to an Act, passed in the year 1822, entitled "An Act to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list, and to defray the contingent charges of Government;" which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed.—[It provides that a tax be levied of 25 cents on each wheel of carriages of pleasure, or for transporting persons; of 4 dollars on each practising lawyer, physician, and itinerant dentist; and of 10 per cent. on the estates of persons dying without lineal descendants.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Bills presented—By Mr. Dudley, a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. By Mr. Barringer, prescribing in what manner copies of administration or returns of property of deceased persons in another State shall be read in evidence. By Mr. J. W. Guinn, giving the Superior Courts of Law exclusive original jurisdiction of all applications for divorces. By Mr. Hutchison, for the better regulation of the town of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg. These bills were read the first time, and passed, and the first mentioned ordered to be printed.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law relative to the execution and registration of deeds of trust, reported against further legislation on the subject. Concurred in.

Mr. Battle, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill concerning the liabilities of Sheriffs for claims put into their hands for collection, reported unfavorably thereon; upon which the bill was postponed indefinitely.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire whether any amendment be necessary in the Act of 1833, supplemental to an Act directing how persons injured by mills shall recover damages, so far as relates to the recovery of costs.

Mr. Kittrell moved that the House do now proceed to the orders of the day, being the unfinished business of yesterday, viz. the resolutions declaring the office of Attorney General *vacant*; which was agreed to, by a vote of 69 to 66; and, after a discussion of considerable length, in which Messrs. Craige, R. H. Alexander, Graham, Manly, Outlaw, Haywood, and Bragg, participated, the resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate, for concurrence—yeas 68, nays 53.

Ayes—Messrs. Albritton, R. H. Alexander, G. H. Alexander, Bell, Blatchford, Blalock, Boddie, Bray, Brummell, Bynum, Byrum, Clement, Clark, Coor, Craige, Crump, Davenport, Deyton, Dockery, Fitzrandolph, Fleming, Foreman, Fort, Foushee, Gorrell, Harper, Harris, Henderson, W. Horton, J. Horton, Howard, Irion, Kenan, King, Lee, Lilly, Lindsay, Locke, Long, Loudermilk, Lyon, Maclin, Manly, Manney, Martin, Moak, Mullen, M'Cleese, M'Lean, M'Neill, M'Pherson, Norcom, Ousby, Perkins, Powell, Sloan, Smallwood, J. L. Smith, Swanner, Taylor, Tillett, Tomlinson, Wadsworth, Walker, Watson, Welch, Williams of Greene, Williams of Richmond—68.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Baker, Barringer, Battle, Bragg, Braswell, Brown, Cansler, Carter, Cotten, Daniel, Davis, Frink, Graham, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Gwyn, Hamilton, Hawkins, Harrison, Hartly, Haywood, Henry, Hill, Houlder, Hutcheson, R. Jones, W. Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Kittrell, Latham, Marsteller, M'Racken, Outlaw, Perry, Poindexter, Potts, Register, Roebuck, Rush, Slade, G. Smith, S. Smith, Stockard, Tatham, Waugh, Weaver, Whitfield, Willey, Jacob Williams, Williamson, Witcher, Ziglar—53.

[Compiled from the Raleigh Register of the 6th.]

Wednesday, December 31, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Hawkins, from the Select Committee on the expenditure of the Capitol, to whom was referred the Bill to make an appropriation for completing the Capitol in the City of Raleigh, reported the Bill without amendment, and recommended its passage. [It appropriates the sum of $75,000.] After ineffectual motions to amend, and to lay the Bill on the table, it passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed. On the second reading, the ayes and noes were taken, and stood as follows:

Ayes.—Messrs. Arrington, Barco, Bateman, Beard, Burns, Cooper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Dowd, Edwards of Warren, Edwards of Pitt, Ennett, Flowers, Harrison, Hawkins, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsey, Lockhart, M'Queen, M'Williams, Mebane, Montgomery of Orange, Montgomery of Hertford, Moye of Pitt, Moye of Green, Phelps, Sawyer, Spaight, Spencer, Stephens, Wilder, Wilson, Whitaker, Wyche—34.

Noes.—Messrs. Baker, Brittain, Caldwell, Dobson, Durham, Edmonston, Fairley, Flynt, Gavin, Hogan, Holmes, Howell, Kendall, Little, Lowry, M'Cormick, M'Williams, Martin, Mast, Parker, Sherrard, Staley, Shipp, Wellborn, Whitehurst—25.

The following engrossed Bills from the other House, were read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled: To quiet the titles to certain lands in this State; to amend the Charter of the Cape Fear Bank; and to authorize the County Courts of Burke and Yancey to appoint Commissioners for laying off roads.

Bills Presented.—By Mr. Edmondston, to authorize a subscription on the part of the State to the Capital Stock of the Oconalufty Turnpike Company. By Mr. Beard, to incorporate the Pioneer Mills Gold Mining Company, in the County of Cabarrus. These bills were read the first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from Romulus M. Saunders, Esq.:

RALEIGH, December 31st, 1834.

SIR: When I accepted from the President the appointment of Commissioner under the Act of Congress for carrying into effect the Convention between France and the United States, I had no thought I was thereby violating the Constitution or any law of the State. But as the House of Commons, by its vote of yesterday, *Resolved* that the office of Attorney General, which I have had the honor to fill, is vacant in consequence of my acceptance of said commission, I feel impelled, by a sense of propriety and self-respect, thus promptly to signify my acquiescence in that determination. This I feel at liberty the more readily to do, as neither the preamble or resolutions adopted by the House, or any thing urged in their discussion, ascribe to me any moral offence, or any dereliction of duty in the discharge of the business of the office. Whatever, therefore, may be my own views in regard to the matter, I am compelled to recognize this as the legitimate expression of the opinion of a majority of the most numerous branch of the Legislature; and as such, I am unwilling to trouble the Senate with any action upon the subject. To avoid any future difficulty or embarrassment, I hereby tender this as my resignation of the office of Attorney General of the State.

I have the honor to be, with due respect, your obedient servant, R. M. SAUNDERS.

HON. W. J. ALEXANDER,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, was read the third time and passed—66 to 62, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Ayes.—Messrs. R. H. Alexander, Allison, Barringer, Bedford, Bell, Blalock, Brandon, Braswell, Brown, Brummell, Cansler, Clement, Cotten, Craige, Deyton, Dockery, Dudley, Fleming, Fouchee, Gorrell, Graham, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Gwyn, Hamrick, Hawkins, Harris, Hartley, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Hoke, W. Horton, J. Horton, Hutchison, Irion, Jordan, King, Kittrel, Latham, Lilly, Lindsay, Locke, Loudermilk, Manley, Manney, Martin, M'Neill, Norcum, Ousby, Perkins, Poindexter, Rush, Seawell, G. Smith, J. L. Smith, Stockard, Tatham, Wadsworth, Walker, Waugh, Weaver, Whitfield, Jacob Williams, Williams of Richmond, Witcher, Ziglar—66.

Noes.—Messrs. Albritton, G. H. Alexander, Baker, Battle, Blatchford, Boddie, Bragg, Bray, Bynum, Byrum, Carter, Clark, Coor, Crump, Daniel, Davenport, Fitzrandolph, Foreman, Fort, Frink, Harper, Harrison, Houlder, Howard, R. Jones, W. Jones, Judkins, Kenan, Lee, Long, Lyon, Maclin, Marsteller, Matthews, Monk, Mullen, M'Cleese, M'Lean, M'Pherson, M'Racken, Outlaw, Perry, Potts, Powell, Riddick, Register, Roebuck, Saunders, Slade, Sloan, Smallwood, S. Smith, Swanner, Swindell, Taylor, Tillet, Tomlinson, Watson, Welch, Willey, Williams of Green, Williamson—62.

The engrossed Bill altering the boundaries of the Burke Militia, was read the third time, and ordered to be enrolled.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to Report a Bill repealing all laws authorising divorces for any cause subsequent to marriage, should they deem it expedient.

Thursday, January 1, 1835.

SENATE.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Wellborn, to repeal the Act of 1833, concerning the Wilkes County Volunteer Artillery Company; read three times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed. By the same, to run and lay off the road from the foot of the Laurel Hill to the top of the Blue Ridge at the Ashe county line, &c.; passed its first reading, and ordered to lie upon the table.

The following bills were read and rejected: The engrossed bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina—33 to 23; the bill to amend the several Acts heretofore passed to vest the right of electing Sheriffs in the free white men of the State, &c.

The following engrossed bills from the other House passed their last reading and were ordered to be enrolled: to incorporate the Tuckaleecha Smokey Mountain Turnpike Company; to repeal the Act of last session altering the name of Kinston, in Lenoir county; to incorporate the North Carolina Gold Mining Company; to incorporate Mallard Creek Classical School, in the county of Mecklenburg; to prevent the felling of timber in, or otherwise obstructing the run of, Lower Little River, in Iredell county; and altering the time of holding the County Courts of Buncombe and Yancey, and for other purposes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Smallwood, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill which had its first reading, authorizing the Governor to subscribe, on behalf of the State, for one thousand Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear, Yadkin, and Pedee Rail Road. The report and bill were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dudley, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Resolution of inquiry into the conduct of Robert Potter, reported the facts of the case;* whereupon Mr. Harris submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That Robert Potter, a member of this House from the County of Granville, be and he is hereby expelled from his seat.

Considerable discussion ensued, and the Resolution was laid on the table until to-morrow.

The Resolution authorizing the purchase of a number of Copies of McRae's Map of the State, was rejected on its second reading.

Mr. McLean submitted the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The laws of this State, regulating the retail of Spirituous Liquors, are legalizing a nuisance in society, of the most odious and destructive nature: and instead of raising a Revenue, as is presumed, are, in fact, indirectly decreasing the Revenue and the means to raise Revenue, by destroying the property, morals, and lives, of a portion of our citizens, and therefore should not be imposed upon our community, in their present enlightened and moral condition: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing all said laws, so as to leave the subject to be regulated entirely by the sound moral sense of the people.

Friday, January 2, 1835.

SENATE.

The following engrossed bill passed its last reading, and was ordered to be enrolled: Supplemental to the Act of last session, to improve the State road from the bank of the Tuckaseegee river, by the way of Franklin.

Mr. Beard, from the Joint Select Committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message which relates to the outrage committed on American citizens at Nassau, made a detailed report thereon, accompanied by the following resolutions, which were read three times, *unanimously passed*, and ordered to be engrossed:

Resolved, That the forcible detention, by the authorities of the British Island of New Providence, of the property of American citizens, thrown upon that island by shipwreck, was a breach of the rites of hospitality, and an infraction of the laws of nations.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of North Carolina will not recognise any distinction in principle between property in persons (as known to the Constitution of the United States) and property in things.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of North Carolina has full confidence in the good faith of the respective members of the Union, in regard to all those rights guaranteed to each by the Federal Compact, and doubt not that the General Government, as the common agent of the States, will take such measures, at the present juncture, as may be wise and expedient.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this Report and these Resolutions to the President of the United States, to the Executive of each of the States, and to the Senators and Representatives of North Carolina in the Congress of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Moye of Pitt, the Senate agreed to re-consider the vote on the rejection of the bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved for the State in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, chartered by the Act of 1833.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and proceeded to consider the bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. Whereupon, the said bill was read the second time, and amended on the motions of Messrs. Edwards and Mebane. Mr. Arrington then moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed; which was negatived—33 to 28. The question then recurring on the passage of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative—31 to 30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. Harris, for the expulsion of Robert Potter. Mr. Swanner moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived—65 to 50. Some discussion ensued, and the Resolution was ultimately passed—62 to 52, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Albritton, R. H. Alexander, Baker, Barringer, Battle, Blatchford, Boddie, Bragg, Braswell, Bray, Brown, Brummell, Cansler, Clement, Clark, Craige, Crump, Deyton, Dockery, Dudley, Fleming, Foreman, Fouchee, Gorrell, Graham, L. A. Gwyn, Harris, Hartley, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Hoke, Howard, Hutchison, Judkins, Kenan, King, Kittrell, Latham, Lilly, Lindsay, Long, Loudermilk, Maclin, Manly, Manney, Marsteller, Martin, Matthews, Monk, Norcom, Ousby, Perkins, Poindexter, Potts, Rush, Seawell, Smallwood, G. Smith, Stockard, Watson, Whitfield—62.

Nays—Messrs. G. H. Alexander, Bedford, Bell, Blalock, Brandon, Bynum, Byrum, Carter, Coor, Davenport, Fitzrandolph, Fort, Frink, Hamrick, Hawkins, Harper, Harrison, W. Horton, J. Horton, Houlder, Irion, R. Jones, W. Jones, Lee, Lyon, M'Cleese, M'Donald, M'Lean, M'Neil, M'Pherson, Outlaw, Perry, Powell, Register, Roebuck, Sanders, Sloan, J. L. Smith, S. Smith, Swanner, Tatham, Taylor, Tillet, Tomlinson, Wadsworth, Walker, Waugh, Welch, Willey, Williams of Green, Witcher, Ziglar—52.

Mr. Barringer, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the Resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws authorizing divorces, reported against such a law. Concurred in.

Mr. B. from the same committee, reported against the expediency of restricting the power of Grand Juries in cases of assault and battery. Concurred in.

The bill to construct a Central Rail Road from Beaufort to the Turnpike line, was read; and, on Mr. Barringer's motion, laid on the table until the 3d Monday in November next, by a vote of 101 to 16.

The engrossed bill authorizing A. R. T. Hunter, of Macon, to erect a Bridge, and the engrossed bill amendatory of the Act authorizing the citizens of the town of Haywood to appoint Commissioners, were read the third time and ordered to be *enrolled*.

The bill securing to Needham Whitfield, of Lenoir, and others, the right of navigating Neuse River, passed its third reading—58 to 49—and was sent to the Senate.

Saturday, January 3, 1835.

SENATE.

The bill to regulate the time of holding the Superior Courts in the 4th and 6th Judicial Circuits, and to attach the county of Surry to the 4th Circuit, was read the second time, and *rejected*.

The bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the Shares reserved to the State in the Capital Stock of the Bank of the State, was again rejected—39 to 20.

Nearly the whole sitting was occupied in the consideration of the bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. A great number of amendments were proposed, and a very animated discussion arose on their respective merits. Finally, about 6 o'clock in the evening, the bill passed its third reading—31 to 30, and was sent back to the House of Commons for their concurrence in the amendments. The *Ayes* and *Noes* were as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Baker, Beard, Brittain, Burns, Caldwell, Carson, Dobson, Dowd, Durham, Edmonston, Fairley, Flynt, Hogan, Kendall, Kerr, Little, Lockhart, Lowry, M'Cormick, M'Leary, M'Queen, Martin, Mast, Mebane, Montgomery of Orange, Parker, Staley, Shipp, Spaight, Welborn, Wyche.

Noes—Messrs. Arrington, Barco, Bateman, Cooper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Edwards of Warren, Edwards of Pitt, Ennet, Flowers, Gavin, Harrison, Hawkins, Holmes, Howell, Lindsey, McMillan, M'Williams, Montgomery of Hertford, Moye of Pitt, Moye of Greene, Phelps, Sawyer, Sherard, Spencer, Stephens, Wilder, Wilson, Whitaker, Whitehurst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill to incorporate the Mountain Island Gold Mining Company, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

The Resolutions from the Senate, in relation to the outrage at Nassau, were *unanimously* adopted, and ordered to be spread at large upon the Journal.

Mr. Gorrell presented a Resolution authorizing the Governor to employ Engineers to survey a Rail Road from Beaufort to the Western limits of the State. The said Resolution was read the first time.

The Resolution in favor of the Hon. James Martin, passed its 3d reading, 63 to 43.

Considerable discussion took place on the Resolutions submitted some days ago by Mr. Henderson, in relation to the public Lands, but the subject was not disposed of, when an adjournment was moved and carried.

* It appears, from the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the facts, that Potter had lost a considerable sum of money at cards, and then snatched the same (lying at the time on the table between the parties) and made off with it, after drawing weapons to intimidate his adversary, and thereby make good his retreat.—*Raleigh Register.*

LETTER FROM SARGENT JOEL DOWNING.

WASHINGTON CITY, EAST ROOM,
Dec. 12, 1834.

To my Cousin, Major Jack Downing, editor of the Downing Gazette, Portland, away down east in the State of Maine.

DEAR JACK—It's against my rule to say any thing when I haven't got any thing to say, and that's the reason why I haven't wrote to you this week before. And to tell the truth I haven't got a great deal to say now, for there hasn't been much goin on here this week that's worth talking about. One Congress, that they call the Senate, adjourned over from Thursday to Monday jest as they did last week. 'Tother Congress met a little while to-day, and then adjourned over to Monday tu.—Take em both together, they have done rather more work than they did last week, but nothing to brag of after all. What little they have done I spose you'll find out by the newspapers quicker than I can tell you. But about the Gineral and private matters the papers cant tell you so much as I can. I can see the Gineral is growing old a little since I was here before in nullification times. The rinkles are getting a little deeper in his face, and his head grows a little whiter, and although he stans pretty straight I can see he dont step quit so strong, and kind of trembles a little when he walks. Seems to me though for a few days past, since they have been talking so much about kicking up a bobbery long with France, the old gentleman kind of renews his strength a little. After talking a while about it with Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Kendle, he'll spring up out of his chair and walk across the floor a good deal quicker than he did when I first got here a fortnight ago, and I can see that his eyes look brighter and more fiery; and when he walks he brings his foot down with a sort of a military squreness that makes me think of a fife and drum every time I see him step. He declares right up and down, if the French Congress dont pay over that money, he'll be into em before next June. And between you and me I really think he's afraid they will pay it over, so that he shall lose the fun of having a brush with em.

Last night I and the Gineral had a long talk about the French business, and went all over it from beginning to end. A number of both Cabinets had been in talking the matter over, and Mr. Blair had been in to see what was best to say in the Globe about it, and the Gineral had been hammerin upon it so much that he had got his ideas wide awake about it. And after they had all gone out, now says he, Sargent Joel I'd give fifty dollars in a minute if your Cousin Major Downing was here to talk this business over with me half an hour. There's nobody that I take so much comfort with in talking over my military campaigns as I used to with him. He was the most capital listener that ever I come across. His very listening was a great deal more expressive than most other folks' talking; and sometimes I've thought, when I've sot by the hour together and told him over about the battle of New Orleans, he listened so capitally, and I could see the thoughts run over his face and dance about his eyes so lively, it seemed almost as good as though I was a fighting it all over again.

By this time I spose the Gineral begun to think I was a pretty good listener too, for he looked as much as though he was going to have a tantrum, that I could'nt keep my eyes off of him, and all at once he jumped up and catched hold of my hand and give it a monstrous grip, and slapt me on the shoulder with tother hand, and says he, Sargent Joel, I never see you look so well before in my life. You really look very much like your Cousin the Major, and talk very much like him too. I wonder I never noticed it before. Come, says he, Sargent Joel, set right down here and let us have a talk about this French matter; I've got the opinion of most all the rest of em—that is, of my two Cabinets, and now I want your opinion about it. Why, says I, Gineral, I don't think my opinion would be worth much, for I've never been to France in all my life, and don't know much about them French fellers, but such as 'tis, I'm always ready to give it.

Well, says he, now what do you think about the whole of this French business—speak your mind out freely.

Well, says I, Gineral I think it is by no means——

You know, says he, Sargent Joel, that I have pledged myself in one of my messages not to ask any thing but what is right, and not to submit to any thing that is wrong. Dont you call that sound doctrine, says he?

Yes, says I, Gineral according to my notion, that is sound doctrine. It is the rule I go by when I am at home. But I think this French business, as fur as I know about it——

In the first place, says he, Sargent Joel, the French plundered our commerce year after year, till they took from us from ten to twenty millions of dollars without our giving them the least cause in the world for it. Now dont you think that was clearly wrong?

Yes, says I, Gineral, there's no doubt of that, but in looking from one end to tother of this business——

I wont look from one end to 'tother, says he, it's enough for me to look at one end. That was clearly wrong, and I wont submit to it from France nor no other nation. Well in the next place, says he, after sending over Ministers to France, and bothering and parleying with em year after year, they acknowledged that they owed us, and agreed to pay about five millions of dollars. But they keep putting it off from time to time till they have told us as much as a dozen lies about it. Now isn't it clearly right that the French should pay that five millions?

Yes, says I, Gineral, I believe it's right enough, but sometimes you know—

There's no sometimes about it, says he, I've asked for nothing but what is clearly right, and I'll have it out of em somehow or other, if I have to take it out of their gizzards.

As he said this he jumped out of his chair and marched across the floor and smashed his fists together and looked as fierce as a lion. At that I begun to brussle up too, for always when I see any body getting into a tantrum, I show a heap to em: that's the best way in the world to cool em down. Well now, says I, Gineral, you asked me to tell you what I thought about this French business.—But every time I've begun to say anything about it, before I could hardly get in a word edgeways, you'd cut right in and have all the talk to yourself. Now if you want to hear my notion about it, if you'll jest set down and promise to be as whist as a mouse ten minutes, I'll give it to you. At that the Gineral stopt short and burst out a laughing; and says he, Joel, you are clear Jack, all over, and I like you the better for it. And he come along and give me a slap on the shoulder and set down and told me to go ahead, and he would'nt put me out again.

Well, says I, Gineral, my rule is this; if a feller strikes me, or pulls my nose, or spits in my face, I up and knock him right down, and make no bones of it. If any body gives an insult to Sargent Joel Downing, he must look out for the rubbers. But if any body steals a load of wood off of my woodlot, or a calf or a sheep off of my farm, I dont fly in a passion about it, but I think it's best to be calm, and look at both sides of the question. I'll try all prudent means to get the property back, if I can get it without it's costing me more than its worth; and I'll try to have the thing punished too if I can do it without being in danger of getting a flogging myself. But I always take time to reason upon it, and look out for my own pocket and my own back.

Now says I, Gineral, I'll tell you a story that'll show you my notion about this business, and jest now it strikes me. When I was a boy we had two neighbors up in Downingville, pretty good sort of neighbors for the most part—

When I had got so fur the door opened and in come Mr. Kendle again to talk over some more pints about it, and so my pipe was put out for that time; but I mean to tell the Gineral the story the first chance I can get.

I remain your loving Cousin,
SARGENT JOEL DOWNING.

THE CLOVEN FOOT BEGINS TO APPEAR.

The Milton Spectator "most respectfully suggests to the *Democratic* members [the old black cockade Federalists who supported John Adams not included, we presume] of our present Legislature the propriety of holding a meeting sometime during the session, for the purpose of agreeing on and recommending such measures as may lead to the appointment of Delegates" to a Convention in Baltimore for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Thus has the editor of the Spectator acquired for himself the honor of first openly suggesting to the *Democratic* members—those, of course, who advocate the Proclamation, Protest, and all other measures which tend to the establishment of a consolidated Government—a measure which has always been in contemplation by "*the Party*," viz. a Convention composed of delegates known to be favorable to the views of the Regency, for the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN for the Presidency! Such a hint from the Milton Editor, however, was scarcely necessary; for those who are the least conversant with the operations of the Regency here, must

know that such things will be attended to in due time. All that is necessary to be done, is the selection, in their noctural caucusses, of *proper* delegates in each District of the State; have them appointed by a meeting in this place, or at meetings elsewhere, composed entirely of the *faithful* and *true*; and all that is required for the accomplishment of this preliminary measure of the Caucus managers will have been performed. The Grand Baltimore Convention, thus constituted, then assembled, nominates Mr. *Van Buren*, and the people have no other task imposed upon them than to vote for this candidate of "the Party." The People of North Carolina will not submit to such a bare-faced attempt to defraud them of their suffrages!

[*Raleigh Star.*

SIC JUSTITIA — RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 10, 1835.

☞ We invite attention to the following letter from a friend at Raleigh, conveying intelligence a day later than that received through the papers. We congratulate the People of Western North Carolina upon the PASSAGE OF THE CONVENTION BILL! For a notice of its provisions, as well as other matters of interest, we refer to the letter, dated

RALEIGH, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 5, 1835.

Dear Sir: The intelligence of the proceedings of *this* day in the Legislature will be received with much satisfaction in the Western part of the State. The Bill providing for the call of a Convention has finally passed both Houses of the General Assembly; and, though the measure is not, in its details, altogether consistent with the wishes of the friends of Reform, the great objects for which they have contended for so many years will be effected. After passing the House of Commons by a majority of 4 votes, the Bill was sent to the Senate, and on Saturday night passed its third reading by a majority of *one* vote, with several amendments. The Bill and amendments were this day received in the Commons, where the amendments were concurred in, and the measure finally adopted.

As the Bill now stands, its leading provisions are: That, on the — day of April next, the vote is to be taken, throughout the State, whether the People desire to have a Convention, limited to the consideration of the Amendments to the Constitution suggested in the Bill. If, upon a return of the votes, it should appear that a majority are in favor of a Convention, thus limited, the Governor is to issue his Proclamation, directing the Sheriffs in the State to open polls for the election of two Delegates from every County, to meet in Convention in June next, in the City of Raleigh.—The Delegates, when assembled, are to take an oath to confine their action and deliberation to the amendments thus recognised by the People at the polls. Their powers in relation to the amendments are all discretionary, except as to the basis of representation: upon this subject the range of their duty is prescribed, and they are bound to act. Representation in the Senate is fixed on the basis of taxation—in the Commons, on Federal population: in the Senate, there are to be not less than 34, nor more than 50, members—in the Commons, not less than 90, nor more than 120, exclusive of Borough members—which latter the Convention may, in their discretion, exclude in whole or in part. When two or more counties, contiguous to a small county, have a surplus, if this surplus added to the small county, will make up the requisite ratio, the small county is entitled to a Senator. Each county in the State is entitled to at least one Commoner. Biennial sessions—the election of Governor by the People—and some minor alterations—are within the discretionary powers of the Convention. The whole to be submitted to the People for ratification.

☞ There was an animated and interesting debate in the Commons to-day, on the resolutions in relation to the Public Lands, declaring the right of North Carolina and the other old States to an equitable proportion of the proceeds, according to the several deeds of cession. Every possible effort—by motions to amend, to adjourn, to lay on the table, &c.—was made to evade the main question, and prevent a final vote on the resolutions; but the majority in favor of a fair distribution prevailed, and the resolutions were adopted, by a vote of 82 to 32—Gen. Jackson's Veto to the contrary notwithstanding. An amendment was proposed, approving [illegible] the Land Bill: but it was lost by a considerable majority. Mr. *Senator Brown* may now console himself as misrepresenting the People of North Carolina in his opposition to an equal distribution of the Public Lands. The whole-hog men are completely discomfited by this vote; and every means were used by them to prevent it. They were afraid of the People on one side, and of their party on the other. In the Commons, the resolutions were advocated by Messrs. Henderson, Barringer, Graham, Hoke, Battle, Craige, Outlaw, and others, and opposed by Messrs. Bragg, Haywood, and others. They will probably pass the Senate.

We refer the reader to the Journal of Legislative Proceedings, inserted at considerable length in to-day's paper, where will be found a good deal to interest and inspire every North Carolinian with a hope of better days for his native State.

☞ No day for adjournment had been fixed by the Legislature at our latest accounts from Raleigh; but our friends there concur in the opinion that the session will be brought to a close either to-day (the 10th,) or on Monday next, at farthest.

☞ The reader will find, on our first page, a Report made by the Committee of Finance in our Legislature, on the subject of the Stock reserved for the State, in the new Bank. We perceive that the Bill accompanying that Report, providing a fund for the payment of the remaining instalments on that Stock, has been rejected by the Senate.

☞ On Friday last, John R. J. Daniel, a Member of the Legislature, from Halifax County, was duly elected Attorney-General of this State, in the room of R. M. Saunders, whose resignation will be found among the Legislative proceedings. The joint vote stood thus:

For John R. J. Daniel, - - - -	103
For James Iredell, - - - -	68
Blank and scattering votes, - -	14

☞ *Our Town.*—We lately heard it remarked, not by the "oldest inhabitant," but by one who is sufficiently advanced in years to claim great reliance upon what he utters, that he had never seen the spirit of improvement, in Salisbury, so prominently exhibited as at this time. In addition to Mr. Cowan's splendid block of three-story brick buildings in the heart of the town, numerous frame houses have been and are now being erected in other parts; besides which, old piazzas have in many instances given place to new ones, and some of our more tasty and sensible citizens have brought about an acquaintance between the painter's brush and their houses, garden fences, &c. Paint is one of the greatest preservatives against the effects of the weather; and, upon a consideration of the beauty, healthfulness, and durability, which its frequent use would impart to wooden buildings, we marvel that it is in so little favor with our citizens generally.

But what shall we say in relation to our *Streets?*—Shall we——but stop, we had better be silent on the subject; because *talking* will not make them any better—and because, too, being ourselves in no very amiable temper this week (from an attack of a "malign influence,") we might say some ill-natured word, that would deter our Town-Commissioners from doing even what they have promised.

☞ *Farcical.*—"Variety is the spice of life," saith the wise saw; and, under a belief of the truth of the saying, we endeavor to serve up to our readers, as occasions offer, such a modicum of the said "spice" as it may be in our power to add to the less palatable every-day sameness of existence. We lay before them to day quite a tit-bit in the way of political intelligence, which they will find embodied in the article from the Globe, under the caption of "Republican Celebration of the Extinction of the Public Debt." The whole proceeding must have been inimitably farcical; and we only regret that we were not "there to see" the gravity—compulsory tho' it must have been—with which Colo. R. M. Johnson presided over a meeting where it was voted that *Gen. Jackson had paid off and extinguished the National Debt!!!*

But, to be serious. The fact that the United States no longer have a National Debt on hand, must be a gratifying reflection to every friend of our Government; but, to attribute to Gen. Jackson any agency in that consummation, as is openly done by the meeting mentioned in the article referred to, is just as absurd as it would be to give him the credit of ridding the country of the Asiatic Cholera. The project, too, of connecting the extinguishment of the Debt with the Victory of N. Orleans, by celebrating both events on the anniversary of the latter, is but another act in the great drama of "The Humbug," which has had such an unprecedented run of success during the last six years.

Gen. Jackson has had no more immediate agency in paying off the Public Debt, than the Emperor of Morocco has; for the arrangements with that view were made by Congress long before he was even thought of for the Presidency, and the final extinguishment of the Debt was as certainly looked for on the 1st of January 1835, as was the eclipse of the sun on the 30th of November. And he had about as much to do with the one as with the other of these events, in the way of bringing it about. Indeed, if the payment of the Debt had not been so fixed previous to Gen. Jackson's Administration, we are decidedly of opinion that it would not now have been settled—so extravagant has he been in rewards to political favorites.

When will the reign of *humbuggery* cease!

☞ *Major Downing.*—This worthy gentleman established a newspaper 'away down East,' in the city of Portland, Maine, sometime during the past summer, and is prevented, by his editorial duties, from taking up his residence in Washington City during the present session of Congress. We lose nothing, however, by the Major's absence from Washington, as we perceive he has an able representative there, in the person of his cousin Joel Downing, Sargent of the Downingville Militia, who is the Washington Correspondent of Major D.'s Gazette. The Sargent is already a great favorite with us, as well from the unquestionable honesty of the family from which he is descended, as on account of the soundness of head he displays in discussing matters with the Gineral, and his ability as a letter-writer—in both of which latter particulars he is not a whit behind his cousin the Major. We have made room for one of Joel's letters in a preceding column; and would refer the reader to it, as a rich repast: he treats the French business in a masterly style, and his views will be none the less forcible for his quaint manner of expression.

☞ *Counterfeiting.*—It appears, by the following extract from the Charleston Patriot, that the counterfeiters are disposed to assist the New Bank of this State in extending its circulation. The rogues must be *very small* fellows, or very hard run for *change*—else they would [illegible] their ingenuity to making $1 notes upon a Bank that *has never issues any of that denomination.*

Caution.—A number of Counterfeit Bills of the denomination of One Doller, purporting to be Bills of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, and filled up with fictitious names, but somewhat resembling Bills of the Bank of South Carolina, are in circulation. These Bills have on their face, at the top, a representation of the City Hall, as on the Bills of the Bank of this State of the same denomination, and at the foot the arms of the State.—*Charleston Patriot.*

☞ *European Advices.*—The ship Washington arrived at New York on the 24th December, bringing English papers down to the 24th November. The British Ministry had been again dissolved; and the King had called the Duke of Wellington to be Premier, who will of course form a Tory Cabinet. Liberal principles appear to be retrograding in England, if we are allowed to judge from this indication.

From France we learn that the Ministry has been twice changed within a short space of time. It is said that the King was desirous to get a Cabinet that would go with him in his desire to secure the necessary appropriations for fulfilling the treaty with this country.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Nov. 21.

From the appearance of the Market at the close of last week, it was evident that we should have a good deal doing this week, and at higher prices; and, altho' the unlooked-for change of Ministry did for the moment, on Monday, damp this expectation, confidence was resumed, and since Tuesday has been strongly manifested. Speculators have come forward with less reserve, and the market has closed healthy, at an advance of ¼ to ⅜d. per pound on American descriptions. The import is 2,649, and the sales 31,830 bags—Sea island 10 to 23d.; Stained, 15d.; Boweds, 8¼ to 10¼d.

Nov. 22.—A spirited and very animated demand has been experienced for Cotton to-day, both from the trade and speculators. The sales amount to nearly 10,000 bales, at an advance of full ⅛d. per pound on the prices of yesterday.

☞ *Old Father Winter* showed himself upon us last Saturday in all his coldness. He had been rusticating in the North for some weeks, and his locks were stiff with the breath of the frozen regions. Our citizens, we are bound to acknowledge, did not generally like the unceremonious manner in which he called upon them; but nevertheless their *feelings* prompted them to give him the usual hospitality of a warm reception.

While *coldly* entertaining the venerable father, let us not forget to mention the recent visit of his eldest son, *Jack Frost.* This worthy lately spread himself over our houses and gardens to an extraordinary depth; and, instead of taking to his *heels* in the morning, as is his wont, after stealing upon us at night, he was seen skulking about under the bushes and in the shade of houses during the whole day, *lying* in wait to take hold of the hands and toes of the unwary.

☞ One of the Jackson Editors in Massachusetts, in commenting upon the overwhelming majority given to the Whig Candidates in that State, remarks that the Jacksonians have been "*rowed up Salt River*" so completely, and to such an unheard-of distance, that he and others intend to lay claim to the country along its banks, by right of first occupancy.

No doubt our readers are curious to know something about the topography of this political "water-course," of which they have so often heard talk; and we take this opportunity to lay before them the following account of it, extracted from a New York paper, the Editor of which has recently been compelled to take a journey up the "poetical stream," as he facetiously calls it. He says:

"It is situated in a 'section of country' where they are in the habit of 'rowing up' all disappointed demagogues—a river, upon whose 'translucent wave,' all discomfited politicians are treated to a pleasure party; and where he who gets the worst of a fight, whether at politics, or at fisticuffs, is doomed incontinently to swim."

☞ *Going the "Hull."*—The town of Hull, in Massachusetts, gave a unanimous vote for the Whig Ticket at the recent elections in that Commonwealth. To be sure, Hull is not such an overgrown concern, to make the best of it—the whole town being able to cast only TEN votes; but it certainly has secured for itself political immortality, by its unanimity in a good cause. Be it known, too, that the community of Hull is a growing one—for last year its voting inhabitants amounted to only eight. 'Great trees from little acorns grow.'

☞ *True for you, Brothers!*—The Editors of the 'Newbern Spectator,' in lecturing their delinquent subscribers, closes their article with the following sentence, which we take to be the very essence of truth: "*If such persons desire to promote the interests of the Press, they will do it effectually by withdrawing their* PATRONAGE." We say to each of our delinquent *patrons*, 'Do thou likewise.'

☞ *Bad Manners.*——A Northern Editor, in describing a Zoological Institute, *alias* a menagerie of wild animals, that he had visited, closes with the following hint of the *beastly* recognition which took place between a member of *the* party and a Heroite from the "Salt River" country:

"As for the Hyænas, they get no compliment from us; for one of the varlets set up a "horse-laugh" at a Jackson-man from Massachusetts, in our presence. This indecorum among friends ought not to be countenanced."

NEW BANK OF THE STATE.

AN EXHIBIT, *showing the Situation of the Bank of the State of North Carolina on the 29th day of November* 1834—[*referred to in the Report of the Finance Committee, published on our first page.*]

Specie on hand, - - - - -		$117,375 16
Bills of Exchange, - - - -		185,400 59
Notes of other Banks, - - -		133,272 00
Due from other Banks, - - -		490,323 06
Due for Bills and Notes discounted, -		520,920 79
Real Estate, - - - - - -		15,332 89
Total means,		$1,462,624 49
Capital Stock, - - - - -		$755,938 69
Notes in Circulation, - - - -		379,900 00
Viz: Issued at Raleigh,	$292,880 00	
at Newbern,	44,115 00	
at Tarborough,	42,115 00	
Due to other Banks, - - - -		196,680 64
Due to Depositors, - - - -		118,601 46
General Profit and Loss—nett gain, -		7,328 50
Bills and Checks in *transitu*, - -		4,175 20
Total, -		$1,462,624 49

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Cabarrus county, on the 22nd ultimo, by the Rev. Henry Graeber, Mr. JOHN RIDENHOUR, to Miss SOPHIA CRESS.

In Charlotte, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. D. Allen, Mr. WILLIAM H. SPECK to Miss DELITHA C. MURROW.

In Franklin county, by the Rev. William Arendell, NATHANIEL R. TUNSTALL, Esq., to Miss MARTHA HARRISON, daughter of the late William Harrison, Esquire.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

Near Salisbury, on the 1st inst., Mr. SILAS SANDERS, aged about 40 years.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 21st ultimo, Mrs. JANE LEES, aged 56 years.

In Stokes county, on the 26th Nov'r, Miss NANCY WILSON, daughter of the Rev. John Wilson, aged 22 years.

From the Raleigh Register of January 6.

Pleasant W. Kittrell, of Anson County, was elected a Trustee of the University of this State, on Thursday last.

Gen. Cameron and Mr. Mhoon have resigned their situation as Commissioners for superintending the rebuilding of the Capitol.

Supreme Court.—This tribunal commenced its Winter Term in this City on Monday last; all the Judges present. Wm. E. Mills, of Rutherford, William Williamson, of Lincoln, Robert T. Paine, of Edenton, and James Allen, of Bertie, have been admitted to County Court practice.

From the Raleigh Star.

By no class of individuals is the introduction of the Resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum, so much regretted, as by the leaders of the *soi-disant* "democratic party." Not because they are calculated to bring disgrace upon the State; nor because of the time and money consumed in the consideration of them. No such thing! Considerations of that character never enter into the minds of those whose eager eyes are directed only to the "spoils of victory." They sat out to show that the State was in the hands of the great magician; and what is the result? A bare majority in each House has been induced, by a system of drilling hitherto unknown in this Southern State of "steady habits," to sustain the instructions. Unfortunately, however, accurate calculation shows that the majority in the Senate represent a *minority*, by 7000, of the federal population of the State, and a still smaller proportion of our free citizens.

We repeat, that to the leaders of the party, this development is the subject of painful concern; and the mortification of the two or three who fancied they were voting Mr. Mangum *out*, and themselves *in* the Senate, is deep and visible.

[*From the Globe.*]

REPUBLICAN CELEBRATION

Of the Extinguishment of the National Debt!

At a meeting of a number of Republican Members of Congress, holden at the Capitol, on the 27th instant, to take into consideration the expediency of a Public Celebration of the final extinguishment of the National Debt, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, was appointed Chairman, and H. A. MUHLENBERG, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, and also the fact that, on Friday last, the Secretary of the Treasury had drawn the last warrant required to discharge the national debt of the United States,

Mr. Smith, of Maine, submitted a series of Resolutions, which were considered, and then committed to Messrs. Smith of Maine, Polk of Tennessee, Mason of Virginia, Cambreleng of New York, and Thomson of Ohio, with instructions to report upon the same on Monday next, the 29th instant, to which time the said meeting was adjourned, to meet at the same place.

MONDAY, December 29, 1834.

Said meeting met according to adjournment.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to wit:

1. Whereas, THE FINAL EXTINGUISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, which was consummated on the 26th instant, by the issuing from the Treasury Department of the Government, the last warrant required for that purpose, is an event unprecedented in the annals of nations, and calculated to excite, in the breast of every patriotic freeman, enthusiastic admiration of the power, economy, and justice, of our republican system:

Resolved, therefore, That said event deserves to be proclaimed and commemorated with public demonstrations of exultation and gratitude by the Democracy of the Union, who have steadily sustained the present National Administration, through the fidelity and persevering energies of which it has been so early accomplished.

Resolved, That the republican friends of the National Administration, in the two branches of Congress, regarding the present absolute freedom of the country from a National Debt, in connexion with the extent of its population, territory, and varied resources, as an exhibition of political strength and grandeur to which no other generation of mankind, under any clime, supporting an organised government, has ever before attained, they will, with one accord, publicly commemorate the occasion, in testimony of the mutual congratulations which it inspires.

And whereas, the approaching Anniversary of the memorable Battle of New Orleans, which was achieved by the commanding skill and valor of the American troops, headed by the same illustrious citizen who has, in the councils of the nation, been also chief in prosecuting the final extinguishment of the Public Debt of the United States, is an occasion most happily fitted to be commingled with that proposed to be commemorated as set forth in the foregoing resolutions:

Resolved, therefore, That on THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY NEXT, the aforesaid commemoration of the extinguishment of the Public Debt shall take place, in conjunction with the celebration of the Battle and Victory of New Orleans.

Resolved, That a Committee of Arrangements, consisting of nine members, be appointed to adopt the necessary means to carry into effect the foregoing Resolutions.

Resolved, That said Committee of Arrangements be instructed to extend to the President and Vice President of the United States, and to the Heads of the respective Departments of the United States Government in this city, invitations to attend as guests on the occasion designated in the foregoing resolutions; and make such further arrangements for the participation of other citizens in the celebration, as they shall deem expedient and practicable.

Messrs. Hubbard of N. Hampshire, Smith of Maine, Hall of North Carolina, Blair of Tennessee, Ward of New York, Manning of South Carolina, Thomson of Ohio, Mann of Pennsylvania, and Carr of Indiana, were appointed said Committee of Arrangements.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the Globe of Tuesday morning, the 30th instant.

The meeting was thereupon dissolved.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Chairman.

HENRY A. MUHLENBERG, Secretary.

MULTIPLICATION OF FEDERAL OFFICERS.

We direct attention to the following quotation from the sagacious correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot at Washington:

"WASHINGTON, December 26, 1834.

"There is now preparing here a plan, whether it be connected with politics or not I cannot undertake to say, but a plan, nevertheless, which demands something from the public voice before it is permitted to be carried into execution. It is proposed to carry out the recommendations in the President's Message, and to appoint hosts of Pension Agents—one, it is said, for each County in every State, whose duty it shall be to examine into the history, character, identity, life, &c., of all Pensioners in the United States, in order to ascertain whether any of these are on the Pension List, who ought not to be on. It is further proposed to subject each Pensioner to a re-examination before the Agent, who will transmit all the facts concerning the examination to the Commissioner of Pensions in Washington, who will then again decide whether he is or is not entitled to a Pension.

If these recommendations be carried into effect, it will result, you see, in creating a new swarm of Office Holders to infest the country, and to pry into every body's business, who are to be made the judges of a man's life, character, history, &c. &c., and who will, no doubt, being appointed for party purposes, as all Office Holders are, by this Administrasion, so exercise their power as to subserve the purposes of the Kitchen Cabinet, and to perpetuate their dynasty. I will not undertake to say that the recommendation is made for this particular purpose; but that the plan, if permitted to be carried into effect, would be exercised for such a purpose, I do not doubt."

The persevering ingenuity with which new Offices are carved out at Washington, must have struck every observer. It is the grand expedient for increasing the patronage and power of the Executive; for the President, we are told in his Protest, considers each and every Federal Office directly or indirectly in his gift; and all Federal Officers his Officers, by a parity of reasoning, as well as by unequivocal declaration.

This hopeful project would bring a reinforcement, of 12 or 1500 strong to the Grand Army of Office-holders (for we presume there are at least that number of counties in the 24 States) with a contingent of some ten or twenty thousand more, who would be always ready for duty, in the *expectation* of a pension agency. Every patriot would prefer a visitation of one of the Egyptian curses for a short season, a swarm of locusts, or a shower of frogs, to such a scourge as this.

We put our trust in the Senate, to nip this scheme in the bud, if it be possible that one so extravagant is really entertained. That trust will not fail the country. [*Richmond Whig.*

[*From the United States Telegraph.*]

[illegible] by the late arrivals, is full of [illegible] of this country, and especially [illegible] of Louis P[illegible] identity. [illegible] we suppose that [illegible] might desire a war with [illegible] a means of getting up a [illegible] unite her people to the [illegible] thing else. Knowing that we had [illegible] minister resident at Paris, and that [illegible] formed a special object of [illegible] posed that he had kept out of [illegible] sed of the intentions of his King [illegible] he did so, there can be no [illegible] and inviting [illegible] led us to suppose that [illegible] had faith, and that a war with the [illegible] would be acceptable to him, if not [illegible] What then is our surprise to learn [illegible] indemnity forms the basis on which [illegible] ved his late Cabinet, and that he himself [illegible] own honor pledged to carry out in good [illegible] treaty which he has signed! Could any [illegible] strikingly illustrate the incompetency or [illegible] ness of our rulers, than the fact that the [illegible] about to involve us in a war under such circumstances? If they did not know the purposes of the French King, then were they most [illegible] norant—if knowing, as they should have known, that the King of France would make the payment of the indemnity a question of power, and of plighted faith, how wicked have they been to endanger the peace and friendly relations of the two countries by the insulting imputations of the Message! No one can suppose that these imputations were accidentally or inconsiderately inserted in the Message. How then are we to account for them?—The answer to this question is given in the History of this Administration.

The President is surrounded by a set of sycophants and flatterers who live upon the "spoils of office." They have taught him to believe that his will is the supreme law of the land—that where he leads, his devoted partisans will follow; and they know that his popularity and influence cannot be transferred to them unless the public mind is kept in such a state of excitement as to render their depredations on the Treasury comparatively unimportant. With this view the Globe sounded the war note, called upon all the subordinate echoes to respond, "War" "War"—"We must defend the national honor." But there was no response.—To use the words of the Globe itself, with the exception of a few "National (Bank) Gazettes," not a single response was heard—when, as in the case of the "Alabama War," the valiant, persevering, indignant chivalrous *Government* "backs out," and the Globe is commanded to rub out and begin again. The word now is "to the right about face." We congratulate the country that there is to be no war, and we hail the fact as suspicious to the cause of the people.

A REPRISAL.—A neighbor's boy has just thrown a pebble and cracked a pane of glass for us; on being questioned as to his motive for doing so, he replied, that our IKE (we wont give the other title) had broke a pane of glass for them, and he thought *reprisal* was all fair. Will our French reprisals turn out more profitable?—*Bugle.*

University Hotel,

☞ AT CHA[illegible]PEL HILL.

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he has opened a House of Entertainment at Chapel Hill, the seite of the University of North Carolina. He has taken the buildings and lots immediately opposite Mr. Watts's Hotel, and has erected large and commodious Stables, which will be attended by a faithful Ostler, and plentifully supplied with Provender.

He hopes that the travelling public will call on him: he assures them that every exertion will be made, by him, to please and to accommodate.

I. C. PATRIDGE.

January 10, 1835. 6t

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE At Lincolnton, (N. C.)

JANUARY 1, 1835.

A....Daniel Acre, William E. Adams, Miles W. Abernathy.

B....Col. E. Brevard, Christian Bellinger, A. J. Bennet, Col. John E. Burton, William Blackburn, David Beam, Sarah Baxter, Levenia Black, N. G. Blunt.

C....David Crouse, Moses Claninger 2, Jacob Cansler, Richard Casner, Daniel Campbell, James Cobb, Peter Canslor, Catharine Clark, Henry Cawble, John Campbell.

D....Daniel Delinger, Jr., John Duky.

F....Henry Fulenwider, Daniel W. Forsaberger, William Fulenwider, Hengh Fields, David Finley.

G....Oliver C. Green, George Gosourth and Jonathan Collens, Samuel Galen.

H....R. W. Harris, Jacob Harry, Hoffman & Rhyne, James P. Henderson, Lawson Henderson, Ephraim D. Harris, Jas. Harwell, Peter Howser, Sr., Lewis Hewit.

J....Samuel Jarritt, David Johnson, Wm. R. Johnson.

K....Mathew Kirksey, William H. Keelors, John Killion, Jane Kerr, Samuel Kyser.

L....Frederick Lewis, Daniel Loisty, John Lants, Francis J. Lawson, Isaac Low, George Leonard, Alfred Linebarger, James Lewis, John K. Lawell.

M....S. Moony, George Morrow, Moviel Melton.

N....Williamson Neill, Matthew Neagle.

P....Anderson Paplin, Lawson Parrish 2.

R....John Richards, John Rice, Thomas Read, James Robertson, Alfred Ramsour, Michael Reinhardt 2.

S....Daniel Shuford, Morris Shiply 2, J. Stephens, Michael Sherrell, Jacob Seagle, Thomas C. Smith 2, John Shetley, John R. Stamy.

W....Henry Williamson, Thomas G. Williamson 2, William P. Webb, Lamon Woodbree 2, George Willoboy, Maxwell Warlick, David Woice, Robert McNight Willson, James H. White, George Wacaser, Jas. Wells, John Wacaser, Sarah H. Williamson.

C. C. HENDERSON, P.M.

Lincolnton, Jan. 1, 1835. 3t

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE At Lexington, (N. C.)

JANUARY 1, 1835.

Jane Brinkley, John Calloway, Hubbard P. Deathes, Peter Easter, Joseph Evans, Samuel H. Parabe, Nancy Fields, William A. Gallimore, Abner Garrett, Henry Hoffman, John Jarratt, Nathaniel Lanier, George Miller, Mathew Macey, Christopher Owens, Jas. Palmer, Drury Peoples, Rebecca Peoples, Joseph Rothrock, Samuel Welford, Daniel Warner, Dr. Wake[illegible]

M. ROUN[illegible] P.M.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1835.

Salisbury, January 10, 1835.

[☞ In copying the following article into our columns, we give publicity to it as a part of the history of the [illegible] signs of the times"—in which we live. It needs to be accompanied by no expression of our disgust at the ignorance or superstition which can [illegible] such supremacy, as that mentioned, to be necessary or appropriate to the *solemnities* of consecrating a Christian Temple. The lovers of pure and undefiled religion can have but one feeling on its perusal [illegible] of pity for those engaged in such horrible mockery.—*Wes. Car.*]

From the Cincinnati Journal.

CONSECRATING A CHURCH WITH GUNPOWDER!!

The spirit of Roman Catholicism occasionally [illegible] in this country, especially in sections [illegible] it has many votaries. They would not parade troops and fire cannon in our streets, as in the streets of Philadelphia, New York, or Boston on the Sabbath; but in St. Louis they dare to lift the cover and make an exhibition of their [illegible] character.

The CATHEDRAL, at St. Louis, is a new building, [illegible] idea of its splendor may be gathered from the following description in the Telegraph:

"The Cathedral is 134 feet long by 84 wide. There are [illegible] of pews, 24 in each row, calculated to contain at least 600 persons. There are two magnificent [illegible] at opposite sides in the body of the church, consisting of five massive pillars, of brick, elegantly [illegible], and each four feet in diameter.

"The altar is of stone. It is only temporary, and will soon be superseded by a superb marble altar, which is hourly expected from Italy."

In addition to the above, we learn, from a gentleman who inspected the whole, that a large number of arched dungeons are constructed beneath the building, like those of the Inquisition, in Spain. They MAY be appropriated to an honest purpose. The Catholic Telegraph says:

"The church, it is said, has already cost $12,000. It is presumed that about $18,000 more will be required to finish it according to the original and magnificent design of its founders; so that the entire cost of the building and its furniture cannot be less than $30,000."

The consecration took place on the SABBATH, Oct. 26. The Catholic Telegraph says:

"At an early hour, 7 A. M. on the day of consecration, four Bishops, twenty-eight Priests, twelve of whom were from TWELVE different nations—and a considerable number of young aspirants to the holy ministry, making the entire ecclesiastical corps amount to fifty or sixty, were habited in their appropriate dresses. AS SOON AS THE PROCESSION WAS ORGANIZED, the pealing of three large and clear-sounding bells, THE THUNDER OF TWO PIECES OF ARTILLERY, raised all hearts, as well as our own, to the Great Almighty Being.

"When the HOLY RELICS were moved towards their new habitation, where they shall enjoy anticipated resurrection—the presence of their God in His holy tabernacle, THE GUNS FIRED A SECOND SALUTE. We felt as if the SOUL OF ST. LOUIS, Christian, Lawgiver, and HERO, was in the sound, and that he again lead on HIS VICTORIOUS ARMIES in the service of the God of Hosts, for the defence of his religion, his sepulchre, and his people."

What a pity that the Catholics have not a modern ST. LOUIS, A HERO to lead forth their ARMIES, to convert this HALF-SAVAGE land!! They seem to be drilling their forces for combat.

Again the Telegraph says:

"The Dedication Sermon was preached by the Bishop of Cincinnati. DURING THE DIVINE SACRIFICE, TWO OF THE MILITARY stood with DRAWN SWORDS, one at each side of the ALTAR: they belonged to a guard of honor formed EXPRESSLY for the occasion. Besides whom, there were detachments from the four militia companies of the city, the MARIONS, THE GREYS, THE RIFLEMEN, AND THE CARBONIERS FROM JEFFERSON BARRACKS, STATIONED AT MOST CONVENIENT DISTANCES AROUND THE CHURCH."

So it seems the UNITED STATES troops were summoned for the occasion, and the FLAG of the United States was made to bow before the altar of Popery.

The Telegraph says:

"When the solemn moment of the consecration approached, and the Son of the LIVING GOD was going to descend for the FIRST TIME into the new residence of his glory on earth, the BELLS beat the REVEILLE, THREE OF THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNERS were LOWERED over the balustrade of the sanctuary, and the ARTILLERY gave a DEAFENING DISCHARGE."

Disciples of the lowly Jesus, is this the manner to recive your Saviour? Is there no associations of blood-shed and rapine around these military exhibitions? Did the Catholics truly abhor the carnage which followed the crusaders, the slaughter of the Waldenses, the wailings of St. Bartholomew, and the tortures of the Inquisition—would they gather such warlike associations around their religious festivals? If they did not approve of the military despotism of the POPE, would they revive these scenes in this republican land? But again the Catholic Telegraph says:

"Well and eloquently did the Rev. Mr. Abell, pastor of Louisville, observe, in the evening discourse, alluding to his own and the impressions of the clergy and laity who were witnesses to the scene: "Fellow Christians and fellow-citizens! I have seen the flag of my country proudly floating at the mast-head of our richly-freighted merchantmen; I have seen it fluttering in the breeze at the head of our armies, but never, NEVER did my heart EXULT as when I this day beheld it, for the FIRST TIME, bow before its God! Breathing from infancy the air which our artillery had purified from the infectious spirit of bigotry and persecution, it would be the pride of my soul, to take the brave men by the hand, by whom these cannons were served. But for these cannons, there would be no home for the free, no asylum for the persecuted."

Well might the priest rejoice to see revived in the United States the scenes which are acted when 'church and State are united;' and the flag of the United States, 'for the first time' prostituted at the shrine of Popish abominations.

So much from the Catholic papers. Other papers from Missouri speak differently. The Observer says:

"At half past 10, A. M., just as the Christians of St. Louis had assembled at their respective places of worship, to praise and offer their prayers to the Great Spirit, the cannon's mouth began to roar, and continued, I should think, for half an hour. It was such an accompaniment to the songs of Zion, as but few, if any of us, had ever heard before. And when the song had ceased, and the pastor led his flock to a Throne of Grace; when, for a moment, earth was forgotten, and the soul was lifted up to Heaven, the loud and discordant sound, as of contending armies, instantly recalled the spirit from its upward flight, reminding the worshipper of the din, the clangor, and the carnage, of the battle field. Again, when we met for the same purpose in the afternoon, for about the same length of time, the same interruption took place. When the preacher had been discoursing of death and judgment about 15 or 20 minutes, a band of music proceeded, accompanied and followed by a large number of boys, shouting and hallooing, passed the house and proceeded up the street, playing, among other tunes, Yankee Doodle and Hunt[illegible]

Is it right for Catholics, by their mummery, thus to disturb the worship of other denominations? Was there ever a scene more outrageous since this country was settled? And yet Catholic editors have been noted, for years, in their abuse of protracted meetings, &c., under pretence of their disorderly tendency!

Again, the Observer says:

"The building is very large, has cost a great deal of money, and is probably the most splendid west of the mountains. Moreover, it was built mainly by contributions from beyond the waters. The soldiers were furnished with a collation and *a glass of wine*; and were invited to call the next day also and drink a glass of wine. The cannon were placed immediately in front of the Church, and by their frequent roarings added much, doubtless, to the sanctity of the house. I have heard, that in past days it was a custom to go through the city, on a particular day, and shoot the devil out of town. I thought that this, perhaps, was the reason that made the burning of gunpowder necessary on this occasion."

Our limits will allow us to give no further particulars of this disgusting scene. It is in perfect keeping with the numerous and riotous festivals of the Romish church in Europe, which suspend the labors of industry and invite to universal dissipation, under religious sanctions. The Lord save this Republic from such abominations.

THE NOBLEST STUDY.

The noblest employment of the mind of man, is the study of the works of his Creator.

To him whom the science of nature delighteth, every object bringeth a proof of the existence of a Deity; and every thing that proveth this, giveth cause of admiration.

Casteth he his eyes to the clouds, findeth he not the heaven full of wonders? Looketh he down to the earth, doth not the worm proclaim a Maker? Could less than Omnipotence have formed and framed all this?

Piety to thy God, and benevolence to thy fellow creatures, are they not thy great study? Other science is often vain; other knowledge boasting.—Lo! does it always make man either more good or more honest?

Among all the possessions, knowledge appears most eminent; the wise call it supreme riches, because it can never be lost, has no price, and can at no time be destroyed.

TERMS, &C. OF The Western Carolinian.

ISSUED WEEKLY.....BY.....JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail*, at his risk—*provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, $1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Lands for Sale.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Honorable Judge of the Court of Equity of Iredell County, I will sell,

On the 14th day of February, 1835,

At the place where Samuel Guy lately lived, the LANDS whereof the said Samuel died possessed,

Containing 230 1-2 Acres.

And on the same day I will sell, at the late residence of Alexander Guy, adjoining the above mentioned, the LANDS whereof the said Alexander was seized at the time of his death,

Containing 283 Acres.

A credit of one and two years will be given;—bonds and approved security required.

AND, by Virtue of a like Decree, I will sell, at the Courthouse in Statesville,

On the 16th day of February next,

The LANDS whereof Joseph Albea was possessed at the time of his death, consisting of

A Tract of 170 Acres,

adjoining the lands of Elijah Campbell and others:

One Tract of 230 Acres,

adjoining the lands of John Belt and others: and

Forty Acres

Remaining of the Home Tract,

AFTER ASSIGNING THE WIDOW'S DOWER.

Twelve months' credit will be given;——bonds and approved security required.

JOHN MUSHAT, C.M.E.

January 3, 1834. 3t

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase likely NEGROES, from 12 to 25 years of age.

H. FORSYTH.

Statesville, Dec. 13, 1834. 5t

☞ To "Scrap-Book" Makers, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

WE are in the weekly receipt of a large number of Newspapers from almost all quarters of the United States, in exchange for the Carolinian, and would be glad to have them taken off our hands at a reasonable price. They comprise ojurnals of every grade in point of literary character, and of every shade in politics, and would furnish the curious with many a theme of conversation and wonderment.——Scrap-gatherers, news-mongers, the *literati*, politicians, merchants, and others having occasion for newspapers, will find it advantageous to apply for them at THIS OFFICE.

Salisbury, December 13, 1834.

Entirely *New* Assortment OF WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SPECTACLES, AND Britannia Ware.



(*One door above John Murphy's Store, and two doors below Daniel E. Cress's.*)

THE Subscriber has just received, from Philadelphia, an assortment of the above articles, and promises to sell much **cheaper** than they ever have been sold in this part of the country.—His new Stock consists, in part, of the following articles:

Patent Lever English, Swiss, & French Watches,
Ear Rings, (latest fashion,) set with Cornelian, Agate, and Jet;
Fine Breast Pins and Finger Rings, set with Cameo, Jet, Pearl, Agate, Jasper, Enamel, Amethyst, and Topaz;
Gold Chains; Gold and Plated Watch Keys;
Plated, Gilt, and Steel Watch Chains and Keys;
Slides and Rings; Ribbon Watch Chains;
Gold and Plated Watch Guards;
Fine Music Boxes, with shell cases;
Silver Pencil Cases and Tooth Picks;
Superior Silver THIMBLES, all sizes;
Silver Spectacles, with Glasses for all ages;
Superior Pen-Knives; Silver Butter-Knives;
BRITANNIA WARE, &c. &c. &c.

Watches and Clocks repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted for 12 months. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Old Gold and Silver received as cash.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, December 27, 1834.

LONG EXPECTED, But come at Last!

Samuel Craige & Co.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that their long expected supply of

NEW GOODS

Has at last been Received,

At their Store, at Foster's Mill.

Their new assortment is fresh from the Northern Cities, and will be found to consist of

FIRST QUALITY

DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE, Groceries, Cutlery, &c.

Which, together with their former stock, makes their present supply

Very Large and Desirable.

☞ Being determined to sell cheap for Cash or Country Produce, or on the usual credit to punctual customers, they hope to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed at the hands of a liberal public.

S. C. & CO.

Rowan Co., Nov. 29, 1834. tf

Negroes for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, BEFORE THE COURTHOUSE DOOR IN SALISBURY,

On Thursday the 15th day of January next,

Between Thirty-Five and Forty

Valuable Negroes,

Belonging to the Estate of Joseph Chambers, deceased, late of Rowan County.

☞ This is, perhaps, the most valuable lot of Negroes ever offered for sale in this section of the country, the greater part of them being young, very likely, and of good character.

A credit of 12 months will be given, upon bond and security, with interest after six months.

SAMUEL REEVES,

December 13, 1834.—tds Admin'r.

Take Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same: those indebted by note, are informed that no longer indulgence can be given; and those having open accounts with him, and who find it inconvenient to settle the same with cash, are requested to call and close them by note. It is quite necessary that this notice should be attended to by all indebted to the Subscriber, as he is desirous of "turning over a new leaf" in his business matters at the beginning of the New Year.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Dec. 27, 1834. 3t

ARKANSAW —LAND AGENCY.—

THE Subscriber is about to move to Batesville, in Arkansaw Territory, and will attend to making purchases, selling land, and paying taxes, for non-residents. There are many tracts of Military Bounty Lands, which, if not attended to, will be sold for taxes, and lost.

Letters (post-paid) addressed to the Subscriber, at Batesville, Arkansaw, will be promptly attended to.

DAVID REINHARDT,

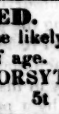
Late of Lincolnton, N.C.

September 27, 1834. 6m*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Tract of LAND, containing **845 Acres**, lying in Lincoln County, on the Catawba River, about 8 miles below Beattie's Ford.

This Land is of an excellent quality, well adapted to Cotton and all kinds of Grain. A considerable portion of it is low-ground and meadow.



The Improvements, consisting of a Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, are new and convenient.

☞ The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and can be ascertained by addressing the subscriber, at Beattie's Ford, or the Catawba Springs Post-Office.

JAMES CONNOR.

September 6, 1834. tf

FOR RENT,



The Store and Ware-Room attached to the Mansion Hotel. This house is in the very centre of business, and is considered one of the very best stands in Salisbury for any kind of business. Possession can be had immediately, and rent will be moderate.

CONNER & LONG.

Salisbu y, Nov. 8, 1834. tf

MANSION HOTEL,

Situated at the **North Corner** of the Courthouse, **SALISBURY, N. C.**

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public in general, that they have recently purchased and taken possession of the above well-known Eablishment. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing in regard to the location of the Hotel, as its many conveniences are already known to the travelling public, or can be seen at a single view of the premises: They therefore content themselves with assuring all who may have occasion to visit or travel through this section of country, (Stage-Passengers, Private Gentlemen, and Families) that the accommodations at the Mansion Hotel cannot be surpassed by any house in this State.

With a well-built and well-arranged house, elegant Dining and Lodging-Rooms, clean and well-aired Beds, first-rate Cooks, attentive and industrious Servants, well-furnished Table and Bar, and an accommodating Landlord, the proprietors of the Mansion Hotel can with the greatest confidence insure to all who may honor their house with patronage, a large amount of comfort.



☞ Pecks & Wellford's Stage from the North, as well as the Lincolnton and Cheraw Stages, regularly arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, several times each week; and, having an extensive and secure Stable, and Ostlers who are industrious and well-disposed, travellers in private conveyances or on horseback are assured that no pains will be spared to fit their horses for duty on the road after leaving the establishment.

HENRY W. CONNER,
RICHARD W. LONG.

Salisbury, November 8, 1834.—6m

Travellers' Inn,



SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURTHOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF **LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)**

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES *will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber*, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

A Classical and Mathematical ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of the **Rocky River Academy** will be resumed on the 6th day of January next.

Tuition at the rate of $10 per session.

Boarding can be obtained in respectable families at from $5 to $6 a month.

The course of studies taught at this Institution are as follows: In the Latin Department—Rudimen's Latin Grammar, Mair's Introduction, Walker's Latin Reader, Virgil to the sixth Æneid, Cicero's four Orations in Catalinam, Sallust, Horace, and Gould's Editio expurgata.

In the Greek—Valpy's Greek Grammar, Jacob's Greek Reader, the two first books of Xenophon, and Graeca Majora through the Historical part, Demosthenes, Plato, and Longinus.

In the English—Murray's English Grammar, Woodbridge's Geography, Hedge's Logic, Blair's Lectures, Bonnycastle's Algebra through Quadratic Equations, Caldwell's Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Heights and Distances, Surveying, and Natural Philosophy.

The Subscriber designs teaching the Languages on the *Analytical System*, with *interlineas translations*, supported by the recommendations of Locke and Milton, which has lately been adopted by some of the most notable Literary Institutions of the present day. Its aim is to obviate the perplexing task of committing to memory the Grammar without understanding it, which damps the spirit of most pupils during the first months of their pupilage, to facilitate a knowledge of the Languages, and to render their perusal more agreeable. The subscriber promises to spare no pains to develope the faculties of the Student's mind, and to direct them into a proper channel in acquiring knowledge. His aim is to enable them to understand *thoroughly whatever they study, so far as they advance.*

R. J. McDOWELL, Principal.

Cabarrus county, Dec. 20, 1834.—4t.

Lincolnton Academy.

THE Examination of the Students under the care of GEO. W. MORROW will commence on the 26th of this instant, (Wednesday,) and terminate the day following.

Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to attend.

The Exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the first Monday in January.

GEO. W. MORROW.

N.B. The price of Tuition per Session (in advance) for the Languages and Mathematics, will be $12 50—for English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, $8. G.W.M.

Lincolnton, Nov. 22, 1834.—9

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent.

He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834. tf

Handbills, Circulars, Cards, &c.
Neatly Printed at this Office.

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which **can be had at this Office**—price [illegible] cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that *he* has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1834-35.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

☞ **REMOVAL.—Benjamin Fraley,** TAILOR, informs his customers and the public in general, that he has *Removed his Shop* to the house adjoining the store of Mr. Wm. Murphy, at the east corner of the Courthouse, in the office of Mr. Matthies, on the Main Street—where he is prepared to do every description of work in the line of his business, in a style superior to any done in this section of country, on as reasonable terms as any, and on short notice.

B. F. regularly receives, from the Northern Cities the Reports of the Fashions as they vary; and, as he has constantly in his employ a number of workmen who are first-rate, he is enabled to assure the public that work done by him will be both fashionable and durable—Garments made by his workmen will in all cases be *warranted to fit the customer.*

Cutting-Out, for persons who have their work made up elsewhere, will be punctually attended to. Orders from a distance thankfully received, both for cutting out and making up work.

☞ Produce received in part pay for work.

To Tailors.——B. F. respectfully informs the Craft, that he is Agent for the Inventor of the Patent Mode of Cutting, which is now almost universally used at the North, and that he will give instruction to any one who may desire to be more perfect in that branch of the art, for a reasonable compensation.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y B. FRALEY.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....January 8, 1835.

	cents.		cents.
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Molasses,	50 a 60
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8a 10
peach,	40 a 50	Oats,	25 a 30
Butter,	12½	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	3	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
clean,	11	loaf,	17 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112 a 120
Corn,	40	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30 a 33	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour, (scarce)	550 a 600	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	45 a 50

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 12½

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....

Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Iron,	4 a 4½
apple,	50 a 60	Molasses,	30 a 33
Beeswax,	18 a 19	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Cotton,	14 a 14½	lump,	14
Corn,	65 a 70	loaf,	16 a 17
Flaxseed,	160 a 180	Salt,	60
Flour,	5 a 550	Wheat,	90 a 100
Feathers,	33 a 35	Whiskey,	36 a 40
		Wool,	16 a 20

AT CHERAW, (S. C.)....December 25.

Bacon,	15 a 16	Meal, (scarce,)	62½ a 65
Beeswax,	17	Molasses,	40 a 45
Butter,	15 a 2[illegible]	Nails,	7½ a 8
Coffee,	14 a 18½	Oats, (scarce,)	35 a 40
Cotton, new,	14½ a 15½	Rice,	400 a 500
Corn,	50 a 60	Salt, in sacks,	300
Feathers,	35 a 40	bushel,	75
Flaxseed,	145 a 150	Sugar, prime,	9 a 12½
Flour, super.,	600 a	common,	9 a 10
fine,	650 a	loaf & lump,	15 a 20
Iron,	5 a	Tallow, (scarce)	10 a 00
Lard,	10 a 12½	Teas,	125 a 150
Mackerel,	650 a 900	Wheat,	85 a 100

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)....December 6.

Bacon,	10 a 13	Lard,	12½ a 15
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	45 a 50
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	650 a 700
Beeswax,	00 a 15	Salt, in sacks,	250 a 300
Butter,	18 a 25	bushel,	75
Coffee,	12 a 17	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Corn,	75 a 87½	loaf & lump,	16 a 18
Cotton,	14 a 15½	Tallow,	12½ a 13
Flour,	800 a 950	Teas,	125 a 150
Iron,	4 a 5½	Whiskey,	40 a 45

AT CAMDEN, (S.C.) December 25.

Bacon,	14 a 00	Flour, (N. Caro.)	000 a 000
Brandy, peach,	75 a 00	(Cam.mills)	000 a 000
appple,	35 a 40	Iron,	00 a 00
Beeswax,	12 a 16	Lard,	12 a 13
Cotton,	13 a 15½	Tallow,	10 a 12
Corn,	75 a 87	Whiskey,	50 a 60
Feathers,	30 a 50	Wheat, new,	125 a 000